

	INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SERVICES CHILD WELFARE MANUAL	
	Chapter 11: Older Youth Services	Effective Date: July 1, 2012
	Section 27: Permanency for Older Youth in Collaborative Care (CC)	Version: 1

POLICY [NEW]

The Department of Child Services (DCS) is committed to ensuring permanency for youth in Collaborative Care. In extraordinary cases, the legal permanency options of Reunification, Adoption, Legal Guardianship, and Permanent Placement with a Fit and Willing Relative may not meet a particular youth’s permanency needs.

When such cases have been identified, alternative types of Another Planned Permanency Living Arrangements (APPLA) may be considered which include, but are not limited to:

1. Relational Permanency;
2. Adult Adoption; or
3. Re-connecting with biological family members.

DCS will ensure Collaborative Care (CC) youth can identify at least one (1) supportive adult who he or she believes will be a lifelong connection. If the CC youth is unable to identify a supportive adult, a referral to the Youth Connections Program may be made.

Code References

1. [IC 31-28-5.8-7: Periodic reviews by court; notice; participation; orders](#)
2. [IC 31-34-21-7.5: Permanency plans prohibited if household contains certain individuals; exceptions](#)

PROCEDURE

The Collaborative Care Case Manager (3CM) will:

1. Assess the youth’s permanency status by engaging the youth in conversations regarding the youth’s perspective on involving supportive adults and his or her interest in pursuing those connections;
2. Utilize the [Family Network Diagram](#) as a tool to aid the youth in identifying possible supportive adults or connections;
3. Engage the Child and Family Team (CFT) in conversations regarding the youth’s permanency status; and
4. Make a referral for the Youth Connections Program if the youth cannot identify a supportive adult or connection.

PRACTICE GUIDANCE

While youth and young adults are still out-of-home placement related programs, efforts should be made to enhance and develop existing relationships with adults who youth trust or with whom trust could be strengthened. Building the capacity of existing relationships to offer more empathetic and insightful emotional support could provide important resources for the youth as

he or she leaves out-of-home placement and continues to deal with the emotions and questions raised by his or her experiences prior to, and during, placement.

Another Planned Living Arrangement (APPLA) is a federal permanency option, but it is to be used sparingly and only in very limited situations.

FORMS AND TOOLS

[Family Network Diagram](#) – Available in the Management Gateway for Indiana’s Kids (MaGIK)

RELATED INFORMATION

Relational Permanency

Samuels (2008)¹ defined relational permanency as a concept that defines familial relationships in ways that extend beyond biological connections, including familial ties formed during care and after exiting out-of-home placement. “The role of the biological family must be extended beyond that family’s official or legal status in a child’s permanency plan” (p. 5). Youth in out-of-home placement related settings need to have emotional support, peer and insider wisdom for insight and understanding to make a smoother transition into adulthood.

Legal Permanency

Permanency as defined by Child Welfare Systems is a safe, stable, secure home and family.

There are five (5) federal Permanency Goals:

1. Reunification,
2. Adoption,
3. Guardianship,
4. Fit & Willing Relative, and
5. Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement.

These permanency options are recognized in a court of law.

¹Samuels, G. (2008). *A Reason, A Season, A Lifetime: Relational Permanence Among Young Adults with Foster Care Backgrounds*. Retrieved from http://www.chapinhall.org/sites/default/files/old_reports/415.pdf.